Gazette of the United States.

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THE TABLET.

No. LXXIII.

"I hate a drinking companion, says the Greek proverb, who never forgets."

I KNOW not a more fallacious opinion that men entertain, than that there is a great degree of friendship and generosity among persons, who mingle in parties of dissipation and intemperance. The warm professions of attachment and good will that flow so easily, in moments of festivity, are apt to lead a by-stander to imagine there is some serious friendship, at heart. Many an imprudent youth has fallen a victim to the asseverations he heard at convivial meetings. There is perhaps no description of men who proclaim their own generosity so loudly, and yet who realize fewer substantial acts of it, from each other, than those who enter circles, under the stile of bottle-companions. It is hardly credible to one, who has not strictly noticed it, how slender the ties are, that are created by such a connection.

The idea conveyed in my motto may be taken in two different senses; and the reader may make his choice of them. It is true, that when persons are engaged in a drinking match, they should wish to forget their cares and misfortunes; and it will heighten their hilarity, if they can so far drown their reflection, as to forget the duty they owe their character and family. And it is likewise true, that such associates desire that whatever passes at their scenes of conviviality should not be repeated elsewhere. In either of these constructions, that companion who does not lose his recollection will be hated by the rest. What can be more offensive, in the jollity of a debauch, than remonstrances of reason, or lectures of morality! What can be more disgusting, when the debauch is over, than a just description of the actions, and recital of the expressions, with which it was attended. If a vociferous person throws off all restraint in the hours of his merriment, he certainly cannot wish to behold a portrait of himself, when he is sober. His own conduct; his own conversation are the last things in the world, that he can hear or recollect with approbation and pleasure. I would advise all such clubs, that the first article of their association should be a solemn oath of secrecy. Otherwise they may often be shocked at a view of their own picture. But the greatest advantage of forgetfulness consists in freeing one from the pain and inconvenience of being reminded of promises, that are made, when the heart is opened by mirth and intemperance. When this kind of openess and generosity discover themselves, among Bacchanalians over the bottle, it is not intended they should afford any claim upon the person, in whom they are exhibited.

I lately met with my old college acquaintance, JOCULUS. As he did not appear with his former dignity and sprightliness, I had the curiosity to enquire into his circumstances and prospects. I found him destitute of money and friends; and that he had neither character to deserve the one, nor industry to procure the other. He complained of ill-health; and his constitution was too much wrecked with intemperance to be reclaimed. It was difficult for him to assume resolution enough to relate his vices and misfortunes; and his appearance was so mean and slovenly, that he was not willing to be recognized, even when I called him by name. The terms of intimacy on which we had formerly associated made us both communicative.

When I knew JOCULUS, some years ago, he dressed handsomely, possessed an easy flow of spirits, and was generally esteemed for his amiable qualifications. His patrimonial estate was sufficient, with care and attention, to have afforded him a decent support. It happened unfortunately that he loved pleasure more than business; and knew better how to squander a fortune, than to keep, or to gain one. Though he was born and educated in the country, he early conceived an idea, that he could enjoy life in greater perfection, by taking a residence in some populous town. He followed his inclination, and entered at once into scenes of dissipation and extravagance. Soon after he fixed himself in a city, he fell into company with a set of profligate youngsters, who called themselves *choice spirits*. This appellation accorded so well with the feelings of JOCULUS, that he eagerly solicited an admission into the club. As he appeared a light hearted, accommodating young man, his comrades viewed him as an acquisition. They soon discovered the depth of his purse, and knew intimately his hopes and intentions. It was their first attempt to persuade him that he had too noble a spirit to submit to the drudgery of business, and that when he had spent his property, he could not be at a loss for friends. Thus he was beguiled into a course of idleness and debauchery, which soon plunged him into debt, and alienated him from his old friends and connections.

The honest, unsuspecting temper of JOCULUS, though it gave his new comrades a controul over his time and money, was still a source of much altercation. From his ignorance of human nature, he supposed that men never spoke but with sincerity; never promised but with an intention to fulfil. He would often repeat in the day, what he had heard in the revels of the night; and sometimes called in good earnest for the assistance that was so lavishly offered, when he stood in no need of it. In this way, he mortified them by the recital of their folly and imprudence; and vexed them by his demands on their justice to reimburse his advances; and by his appeal to their generosity to put him into better circumstances. But neither their justice, their generosity, or their pity afforded the least relief to JOCULUS, and he now remains as wretched as vice and poverty can render him. The *choice spirits* have totally discarded him, and ridicule him as a low-bred fellow who remembers too well.

THE OBSERVER.

No. IX.

TO THE PUBLIC CREDITORS.

FROM many of the evils which happen to a good citizen, he extracts a happiness as they pass. The patriotic creditor, who deposited his property with the public, has the happiness of reflecting that his loss contributed to the safety of millions, and laid the foundation of an empire, in which we hope science and virtue will perpetuate freedom. There have been many delays, and many things done on the part of the public, which ought not to have been; still you have no reason to despair of national justice. Some there may be who would spunge the whole, and obliviate your claims—these men are of small number, and still less influence—they act not from principle, and falsely supposing the measure would be popular, have baulked their own expectations of perferment. As the case is circumstanced, if there were no sense of justice, a principle of policy would support your claim with every considerate man; for to drive to despair two hundred thousand creditors and influential citizens, is an event too great to be hazarded, and might produce worse consequences than the most rigorous payment. Convinced of these facts, the creditors ought not to be too hasty in their expectations from the present government. Let it be seen that your patience hath not been the effect of necessity, but from a conviction of the deranged state of the National finances. The mind is apt to vibrate in extremes, and from too great despondency rise into sanguine hopes, which never can be realized. Something of this I have observed in the creditors of the nation. To arrange a scheme of finance—to liquidate many unsettled claims—to search from anew, the resources of this great country, and to adjust the whole into a system beneficial to agriculture, commerce and manufactures, requires great ability and industry in the official departments, and the most candid indulgence of all parties concerned. The gentlemen who have these duties in trust, possess too much good sense to hazard their own responsibility in a sudden manner, and before they can possibly ascertain the means which may be exerted. Returning order in the treasury department, is the first thing necessary—this you may see, and for the rest, there must be time to adjust measures which will be durable. If the legislature were to decide without previous information from its executive, or the executive to endanger its existence by recommending without knowledge, it would betray a want of the proper capacity, to relieve a nation from such confusion as we have experienced. Certainly it will be for the public advantage to stop the accumulation of interest on a great debt, speedily as can be; you may therefore depend on every thing which is consistent with justice and humanity to the people, and more than this ought not to be granted. The resources of the United States are increasing, and in a few years may do what is at present impossible. You have no right to expect, that funds can be suddenly erected and formalized, sufficient to answer the literal promises of the public; but ought for the present to be satisfied with what in this country hath been esteemed small interest for property: On the other hand, national honor and justice require, that the funds provided should be in their nature increasing ones, that the dividend you receive may increase with the public ability, until it arrives to the point of equitable interest; after which, all increase in the national revenue, may become a sinking fund to do away the general debt, if that be judged best. By funds thus constituted and sacredly appropriated, a compromise may be made between the nation and its creditors, honorable for one, and safe for the other. In a country of increasing commerce and population, and in which every year brings a million acres of new land into taxable improvement, there is the best opportunity for funds of the above description. The State Creditors appear to me in the most hazardous situation, and ought immediately to unite their influence, that they may be placed on the same footing with the creditors of the United States—the measure must take place now or never, —You have a reasonable demand—Your property was advanced for the common defence, and if an application is made in season, you must be heard. I can foresee but one objection to be made to this measure, which is, that it will increase the value of State securities, and make them of equal goodness with the Continental: But he must be a churl indeed, who objects on this ground, when it is considered how much the State creditors have lost in the principal of their debt, and that the appreciation will arise from the simple circumstances of giving them a more extended circulation, and placing them on the credit of a known government, and not from laying any new burdens on the people. The National and State securities ought to be considered as negociable bank stock, and one circumstance on which its credit and consequent value depends, is the extensiveness of its circulation, and the credit of the government pledged for its redemption. For these reasons, one hundred pounds placed in the funds of the United States, will be of greater value than the same sum bearing the same interest, in the funds of a single State. I am not an advocate for encreasing the demands on the people —they have already been too great, and as a friend of the people I shall endeavor to shew still more plainly the impositions they have suffered. The people pay a certain sum annually for interest on the State debt, and it is of little consequence to them, whether this centers in the treasury of the United States, or of a particular State. If by the adoption of one general system, both people and creditors may be benefited, every friend of his country will give an influence to complete it.

From a Hartford Paper.

ENGLISH ARTICLE.

A Gentleman from the West of England went to London a few weeks ago, to receive a legacy of 500l. which he proposed to bring with him into the country. His servant, apprised of his masters errand, imprudently talked of it at an inn upon the road. A person in the room, to appearance a tradesman, but in reality a highwayman, overheard the conversation, and determined to possess himself of the booty. Pursuing the gentleman to London, he watched all his motions, and on his return into the country was ready to follow him. On the other side of Hounslow, near the turnpike on Smallberry Green, the robber came up with the chaise, and passed it full gallop, but at the gate, not having a single penny to pay the toll, appearing confused, he took out his handkerchief and begged the turnpikeman to take it as a pledge. The gentleman in the chaise having observed the transaction, on his coming up inquired the cause; and promising to return the handkerchief to the owner, paid the penny for him. He presently overtook the highwayman, and ordered his chaise to stop. Pray, Sir, said he, is this your handkerchief? If so, I fear you are in great distress. I am indeed, Sir, replied the man, in the greatest that is possible. Allow me, then, replied the gentleman, to relieve your immediate wants; and, drawing out his purse, presented him with five guineas. *Your generosity*, said the highwayman, *disarms me; your five guineas have saved you five hundred:*—and, turning his horse immediately rode off.

LONDON.

OCTOBER 20.

PERHAPS there is no part of Europe where such an unrestrained toleration is allowed to persons of every religious denomination as in the seven United Provinces: Amsterdam may be given as an epitome of the whole. The established religion is Calvinism, and the people of that persuasion make up one third of the inhabitants, the Roman Catholics another third, and the Lutherans, Arminians, Anabaptists, Quakers and Jews, compose the remainder. Each sect has its particular places of worship, whose pastors may walk the public streets with those distinctions of dress which immediately characterizes them. No ad-

ditional taxes are laid upon any particular perſons above thoſe of the eſtabliſhed worſhip: Property is equally ſecured, and leaſes taken by all on ſimilar terms for any number of years by every ſubject of the State. The Preſbyterian churches, however alone are allowed to have ſteeples, and the preachers of that profeſſion are paid by government, without tithes being impoſed, or miniſters money collected. The American States, however, have gone farther, for they allow the right of ſuffrage to citizens and landholders of every religious denomination, provided they are previouſly qualified by oath, enrolment, or ſpecified property.

It is a very ſingular circumſtance, but not more ſingular than true, that in the Ruſſian empire there are more ſhips of war than merchantmen.

The Ruſſian merchantmen, built in Ruſſia, and remaining the property of ſubjects of that empire, do not exceed ſeventy. This will appear the more ſurpriſing as the population of the Ruſſian empire exceeds 24,000,000 of inhabitants.

The King of Pruſſia is doing every thing in his power to render himſelf extremely popular in Poland, and by means of his popularity to eſtabliſh an influence there, that will make him maſter of the councils of that country.

With this view he lately cauſed a medal to be ſtruck, the ſubject of which alludes to certain meaſures which have lately taken place in Poland under the auſpices of Pruſſia, and particularly to the great augmentation of the army.

This medal repreſents on one ſide the Genius of Poland, holding a drawn ſword, with this motto—*Propria Marte tuta*—and on the exergue the following words, *Aucto exercitu*, 1789.

On the other ſide is a buſt of the famous John Sobieſki, King of Poland, with this motto, *Triſca virtue felix*—and round the buſt theſe words,—*Concordia Comitiorum Convocatorum*, 1788.

The Pruſſian envoy at the court of Warſaw preſented this medal, ſtruck in gold, to his Poliſh Majeſty, in the name of the King of Pruſſia—and two others, in ſilver, to the two marſhals of the Diet, in the name of the Monarch.

Theſe medals were ſtruck at Berlin.

The King has not been out of doors ſince his removal to Paris. He has not even amuſed himſelf in his favorite exerciſe of walking, though the gardens of the Thuilleries hold out ſuch a charming invitation.

The terrors of a conſpiracy, ſaid to be formed in Paris, leſſon daily, though the Pariſians continue in the firm opinion that it was on the point to be carried into execution. The reports on this ſubject have been greatly exaggerated, ſuch as cloathing and arms having been found concealed for 15,000 men, &c. not a tittle of which has any truth. The city, however, has taken every precaution, in the ſame manner as if it was threatened, by mounting double and treble guards in thoſe quarters of the town moſt ſuſpected. The gates were ſhut for ſeveral days during the ſearch, and it is only two days ſince people were ſuffered to paſs in and out of the city without moleſtation or enquiry.

The National Cockade is in future to be worn by all the troops in the kingdom without diſtinction, and it is to be the ſubſtitute for the white one.

The ſervants of Paris have reſolved to raiſe for the public uſe, the ſum of one million of livres, or about forty thouſand guineas.

AN AFFECTING EVENT.

Lately were executed at Old Heath, near Shrewſbury purſuant to their ſentence at our laſt aſſizes, Thomas Phipps, Eſq. the elder, and Thomas Phipps, the younger (father and only ſon) of Llwynmapſis, in this county, for forging and uttering a note of hand for 20l. purporting to be the note of Mr. Richard Coleman, of Oſweſtry, knowing the ſame to have been forged.

It was proved on the trial of theſe unfortunate gentlemen, that Mr. Coleman never had any tranſactions with Mr. Phipps that required the ſigning of any note whatever. That about Chriſtmas laſt, Mr. Coleman was ſerved with a writ, by order of Mr. Phipps at his own ſuit, which action Mr. C. defended; that Mr. Phipps not ſupporting it, *non pros* was ſigned in the action, with 2l. 3s. coſts; whereupon Mr. Phipps and his ſon, with William Thomas, their clerk, made an affidavit, ſtating, that the note was for treſpaſs in carrying away ſome hay from off the land of one of Mr. Phipps' tenants, which Mr. Coleman had taken.

The affidavit is at full length in the printed trial, wherein it appears, that Phipps the elder ſwears only to a converſation with Coleman; on which the learned judge obſerved, the ſon appeared to have miſled the father in the matter, Upon this affidavit the Court of Exchequer granted a rule to ſhew cauſe why the *non pros* ſhould not be ſet aſide. Mr. Coleman inſiſting that the note was a forgery, the matter reſted in ſuſpenſe, till the event of this proſecution. After a full hearing of the evidence on both ſides, and the Jndge's charge to the Jury, the two Phipps's were pronounced guilty of uttering and publiſhing the note, knowing the ſame to be forged. The Judge immediately paſſed ſentence of death upon them, and recommended the Jury to acquit William Thomas, who was according by found not guilty.

Mr. Phipps and his ſon, from the time of their condemnation till the morning of their execution, perſiſted in their innocence. However, before they left the goal, young Phipps confeſſed that he committed the forgery, avowing his father's innocence of it, and ignorance of its being forged, when publiſhed. They were taken in a mourning coach to the place of execution, accompanied by a clergyman, and another pious perſon, who attended them almoſt daily ſince their condemnation. On their way to the fatal tree, the father ſaid to the ſon, "Tommy, thou haſt brought me to this ſhameful end, but I freely forgive thee." To which the ſon made no reply. It being remarkable wet weather, the devotions were chiefly performed in the coach.

When the awful moment arrived that they muſt leave the ſable vehicle, Mr. Phipps ſaid to his ſon, "You have brought me hither, do you lead the way;" which the youth accordingly did, and in the moſt compoſed manner aſcended the ladder to a temporary ſcaffold, erected on purpoſe, followed by his father. When the devotions were finiſhed, and the convicts tied up, they embraced each other, and in a few moments the executioner let down the ſcaffold and they were launched into eternity, amidſt a vaſt concourſe of deeply affected ſpectators, beholding a parent and child ſuffering an ignominious death for violating the laws of their country.

Mr. Phipps was in his 47th year, and his ſon juſt 20 years of age, two days before his execution.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

DURING a ſhort reſidence in England I became acquainted with that celebrated Statesman, and Patriot, Mr. HARTLEY—who diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his oppoſition to thoſe meaſures, which loſt America to the Empire of Britain forever.—He favored me with correct copies of ſeveral Speeches made by him on important occaſions—which I now ſend you for re-publication, that they may be preſerved as monuments of the wiſdom, penetration, and patriotiſm of the author—while they ſerve to exhibit the madneſs and folly of that miniſtry, who, with their eyes open, precipitated the Britiſh nation into a ruinous war, which the juſt and equitable politics of this gentlemen, and his com-patriots, if they had been attended to, would have prevented.

T. T.

HOUSE of COMMONS, *Feb.* 27, 1775.

LONDON.

LORD *NORTH*'s PROPOSITION.

MR. HARTLEY.

I AM called upon on this occaſion particularly as I made a conciliatory propoſition on this ſubject of the American diſputes to the Houſe before Chriſtmas, which I ſhall, at a proper time, offer to the Houſe as a regular motion. The propoſition alluded to, was to make a free requiſition to the colonies for a ſupply towards the expence of defending, protecting, and ſecuring the colonies. The preſent motion is not free but compulſory—it is attended with menaces and threats, therefore not a lenient or conciliatory meaſure, but only thrown out as ſuch for a pretext. To ſay, give me as much money as I wiſh, till I ſay enough, or I will take it from you, and then to call ſuch a propoſition conciliatory for peace, is inſult added to oppreſſion. The propoſition which I made before Chriſtmas, was, what it appeared, a free requiſition. A requiſition by a ſecretary of State is an ancient, legal, approved, conſtitutional way. It ſtates the caſe, repreſents the ſervices neceſſary to be done, and requires the free aid of the ſubject for thoſe neceſſary ſervices, leaving, as a conſtitutional controul, to the ſubject whoſe money is required, the judgment upon the neceſſity of the ſervices ſtated, and the right of appropriating the money ſo granted. How totally different from this propoſition is that before us now, which ſays neither more nor leſs than this—give me what I aſk, leaving likewiſe the quantity to my diſcretion, or I will take it by force. Beſides, this propoſition is a direct breach of faith towards America, who have been aſſured by a circular letter from the ſecretary of State, that his Majeſty's miniſters never meant, nor ever would entertain the thought of raiſing a revenue in America by taxing. This propoſition before us is a direct breach of the public faith ſo pledged in America, by a circular letter from a ſecretary of ſtate, in which his Majeſty's royal word was particularly plighted. The noble Lord's propoſition, who was miniſter in this houſe when the above mentioned circular letter was written, is that we will forbear to tax juſt ſo long as they will give us a revenue to our content. What is this if it be not extorting a revenue by threats of taxing? The only conceſſion contained in this propoſition is, that it gives up at once the mode of our proceedings with America for theſe laſt ten years, as it confeſſes that it would be *proper* to proceed in the way of requiſitions. This propoſition pretends to condemn the exerciſe of taxation before you have made a requiſition at leaſt, and have met with a refuſal, though by uniting them in the ſame propoſition it deſtroys the very nature of the requiſition by making it compulſory.

Let us enquire now whether ever North America did refuſe to contribute to the common defence upon requiſition; ſo far from it that they have contributed in caſe of neceſſity, even beyond their abilities, as the records of thanks to them, and retribution for the exceſs of the zeal and fidelity, which ſtand annually upon your journals during the late war, do fully and inconteſtibly prove. Throughout the whole courſe of this conteſt ſince the war, they have over and over offered to contribute to the neceſſary ſupply when called upon in a *conſtitutional way*. I have extracted proofs of theſe from addreſſes, petitions, &c. for the whole period of the laſt ten years. Their petitions you have thrown out of your doors—their repeated addreſſes, remonſtrances, letters, and memorials you have treated with contempt. I have now in my hand many proofs that they have offered to pay upon requiſition according to the utmoſt of their abilities, if thoſe requiſitions were made in a legal and conſtitutional way. I have collected offers of this kind, and I have got them from, I think, almoſt every colony. I can ſhew them repeatedly from Maſſachuſetts Bay, from New-York, New-Jerſey, Maryland, Virginia, Pennſylvania, Carolina, and theſe repeated from time to time during the whole of this conteſt. I have them in my hand, and will beg to read them to the Houſe. [*Reads them.*] And to conclude the whole, North America aſſembled at the continental congreſs pledge themſelves, *That whenever the exigencies of the State ſhall require a ſupply, they will, as they have always heretofore done, contribute their full proportion of men and money.* The terms in which all theſe offers are expreſſed, are clear, uniform and explicit. All that they require, is, that they may ſtand upon the footing of freemen and free Britiſh ſubjects, and giving and granting their own money; for theſe reaſons I object to the motion before us, and ſhall, with the permiſſion of the Houſe, endeavor to put the propoſition upon its proper grounds by another motion on ſome future day.

UNITED STATES.

PITTSBURG, November 28.

BY SIMON M'GREW lately from Detroit, we are informed, that while at that place, a veſſel had arrived with cannon and ſtores for the garriſon, which is now making very ſtrong, and there is every appearance of an intention to hold it againſt force.

It is with regret we announce to the public, the death of the Hon. SAMUEL H. PARSONS, one of the judges of the weſtern territory. He had accompanied captain Hart as far as the Salt Licks, on his way to Giahaga, and was on his return, down Big Beaver creek, in a canoe with one man, when coming over the falls, the canoe was daſhed to pieces, and they both were drowned.

To delay the buſineſs of dividing the Ohio Company lands, obſerves a correſpondent, would not only be highly injurious to the proprietors generaly, but to many induſtrious families, that have long been anxiouſly waiting an event which may accommodate them with the opportunity of purchaſing ſmall tracts for plantations, and becoming ſettlers in that part of the weſtern territory, and certainly would deprive the company of an acquiſition of inhabitants which every ſpring's embarkation upon the head waters (always conſiſting of multitudes without any fixed deſtination) might enable them to obtain.

FROM THE MASSACHUSETTS CENTINEL.

BOSTON, DEC. 12.

TWELFTH FEDERAL PILLAR.

NORTH CAROLINA.

It is with a great degree of satisfaction we announce to the public, the RATIFICATION of the CONSTITUTION of the UNITED STATES, by the respectable State of NORTH-CAROLINA; the intelligence of which agreeable event we received yesterday morning, by Capt. JOSIAH BACON, master of the *Petersburgh Packet*, in FIVE DAYS from *North-Carolina*. The particulars are:

The Convention of *North-Carolina* met at *Fayetteville*, the 1st November, and after debating the Constitution throughout, the 20th November the question of Ratification was put, and passed in the affirmative—

YEAS,	193
NAYS,	75
MAJORITY,	118

This intelligence was received at *Edenton*, by express, on the evening of the 30th of November. The next morning the colours belonging to the town, and on board the shipping were hoisted. At *Twelve* o'clock *Twelve* cannon were discharged, in honor of the several States in Union—and a collation provided for the spectators. At three o'clock, an elegant dinner was provided at the Merchant's Coffee-House, and after dinner the following toasts were drank:

1. The United States of America.
2. The President of the United States.
3. The Vice-President, and Officers of the United States.
4. The King of France, and French Nation.
5. All the powers of Europe, in alliance with America.
6. Our late Convention.
7. The Governor and State of NORTH-CAROLINA.
8. May the NEW CONSTITUTION be a blessing to the people.
9. Commerce, Agriculture and Manufactures.
10. The Officers, Soldiers and Patriots, who distinguished themselves in the late army.
11. The fair Daughters of *Columbia*.
12. May the State of *Rhode-Island* follow the example of our late Convention.

In the evening, *Twelve* large lanthorns were hoisted on the flag-staff belonging to the town; the lanthorn of the Court-House, and several of the houses, were beautifully illuminated; and a very large bonfire made at the back of the town.

The bells of this town [Boston] rung one hour on this joyful occasion.

OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

The history of this State, now the more interesting, as it has become a member of the Union, is less known than that of any of the other States. It was settled in 1710, is 750 miles in length, and 110 in breadth—inhabitants 270,000, of which 60,000 are Negroes. The North-Carolinians are mostly Planters—their exports tar, pitch, turpentine, rozin, Indian corn, peltry, lumber, tobacco, ginseng, snake root, &c. &c.—Agreeably to the Constitution, North-Carolina will send five Representatives to Congress.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE CLASSICS.

AN EXTRACT FROM DR. BLAIR.

IT is in vain also to alledge, that the reputation of the Ancient Poets, and Orators, is owing to authority, to pedantry, and to the prejudices of education, transmitted from age to age. These, it is true, are the Authors put into our hands at schools and colleges, and by that means we have now an early prepossession in their favor; but how came they to gain the possession of colleges and schools? Plainly, by the high fame which these Authors had among their own cotemporaries. For the Greek and Latin were not always dead languages. There was a time, when Homer, Virgil, and Horace, were viewed in the same light as we now view Dryden, Pope, and Addison. It is not to commentators and universities, that the classics are indebted for their fame. They became classics and school-books, in consequence of the high admiration which was paid them by the best judges in their own country and nation. As early as the days of Juvenal, who wrote under the reign of Domitian, we find Virgil and Horace become the standard books in the education of youth.

Quot stabent pueri, cum totus decolor esset
Flaccus, et hæreret nigro fuligo Maroni. SAT. 7.*

From this general principle, then, of the reputation of great ancient Classics being so early, so lasting, so universal, among all the most polished nations, we may justly and boldly infer that their reputation cannot be wholly unjust, but must have a solid foundation in the merit of their writings.

Of correct and finished writing in some works of taste, the moderns may afford useful patterns; but for all that belongs to original genius, to spirited, masterly and high execution, our best and most happy ideas are, generally speaking, drawn from the Ancients. In Epic Poetry, for instance, Homer and Virgil, to this day, stand not within many degrees to any rival. Orators, such as Cicero and Demosthenes, we have none. In history, notwithstanding some defects, which I am afterwards to mention in Ancient Historical Plans, it may be safely asserted, that we have no such historical narration, so elegant, so picturesque, so animated, and interesting as that of Herodotus, Thucydides, Xenophon, Livy, Tacitus and Sallust. Although the conduct of the drama may be admitted to have received some improvements, yet for poetry and sentiment we have nothing to equal Sophocles and Euripides; nor any dialogue in Comedy, that comes up to the correct, graceful, and elegant simplicity of Terence. We have no such Love Elegies as those of Tibullus; no such pastorals as some of Theocritus's; and for Lyric Poetry, Horace stands quite unrivalled. The name of Horace cannot be mentioned without a particular encomium. That "Curiosa Felicitas," which Petronius has remarked in his expression; the sweetness, elegance, and spirit of many of his Odes, the thorough knowledge of the world, the excellent sentiments, and natural easy manner which distinguishes his Satyres and Epistles, all contribute to render him one of those very few authors whom one never tires of reading; and from whom alone, were every other monument destroyed, we should be led to form a very high idea of the taste and genius of the Augustan Age.

To all such, then, as wish to form their taste, and nourish their genius, let me warmly recommend the assiduous study of the Ancient classics, both Greek and Roman.

Nocturna versate manu, versate diurna. +

Without a considerable acquaintance with them, no man can be reckoned a polite scholar; and he will want many assistances for writing and speaking well, which the knowledge of such Authors would afford him. Any one has great reason to suspect his own taste, who receives little or no pleasure from the perusal of Writings, which so many ages and nations have consented in holding up as objects of admiration. And I am persuaded, it will be found, that in proportion as the Ancients are generally studied and admired, or are unknown and disregarded in any country, good taste and good composition will flourish, or decline. They are commonly none but the ignorant or superficial, who undervalue them.

NOTES.

* "*Then thou art bound to smell, on either hand,*
"*As many stinking lamps as school-boys stand,*
"*When* HORACE *could not read in his own fully'd book,*
"*And* VIRGIL'S *sacred page was all besmear'd with smoke.*
DRYDEN.

+ "*Read them by day—and study them by night.*"

From Mr. Loudon's paper of yesterday.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE GUEST.——No. VII.

"His greatest action which we find,
"Was, that he wash'd his hands and din'd."

"WE are mistaken," says the Duke de *Rochefoucalt*, "if we think that none but the more hot and violent passions, such as love and ambition, do triumph over the rest. Laziness, as weak and languishing as it is, seldom fails of subduing them. It gets the better of all our designs, and controuls all the actions of our life; and both our passions and our virtues are, together consumed insensibly by it."

Few men have any idea, how great a proportion of indolence enters into the composition of our nature. If men were not naturally inclined to be indolent, we should find very few, who really would be so. It is evident, upon a little survey, that no men are so unhappy as those that are idle. And though man is a being made for activity, yet a great many people choose to be busy in doing nothing. I mean that men ought to be active in order to be happy. But as many men are averse to labour, their restless spirit drives them to such methods of getting rid of time as most properly may be called idleness. It may seem odd to make the assertion, but it is very true, that some persons weary themselves exceedingly in finding out how to be idle. Those, who go about asking news in the streets to know who has got a wife or a place, are of this stamp. We may also include in this decription, those superficial visitants who go to see folks because they are not at home. There are several others of this kind who, as it were, labor to be lazy.

Many men are obliged to stretch their ingenuity to devise modes of wearing away their time. This will be the case with those who have no fixed employment. It should therefore be a settled maxim with every person, that unless he is employed in something useful, he cannot meet with contentment.

[ERRATUM—In last number of the Guest, line 10th from the top, for "wind" read *mind*.]

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

ON CHARITY SCHOOLS.

CHARITY SCHOOLS owe their rise undoubtedly to those innate principles of benevolence which the Deity hath impressed upon the human heart. But charity in these instances, may with propriety be said to *begin at home*; and commonly ends *there* too. Indeed, from the nature of these institutions, it must always be found, that they are not competent to the design. Particular denominations and societies, form these plans for the exclusive advantage of the poor of their *own persuasion*: But with the aid derived from the contributions of the charitable of other denominations, was it ever known that *all the poor children, without exception*, of the society which is designed to be particularly benefited, were, or could be accommodated by them? What is the consequence? A charge of partiality; and this idea cannot be erased from the mind of a parent, who standing exactly on the same ground with his favored neighbor, cannot his get child admitted. Charity schools, where the object extends to *cloathing* poor children, prove a very expensive mode of conferring our bounty, without producing the good intended, in any degree commensurate to the charge. A charity school for 50 or 60 children upon this plan, will cost probably seven or eight hundred pounds per annum: a sum that would support two schools, in which from 150 to 200 children might be equally well taught. The expence of cloathing being the heaviest charge, is the most useless, and might be saved; as it is immaterial how children are clad, provided they are clean; for *uniformity* in cloaths does not facilitate their progress in learning; and "he that hears the young ravens when they cry," does in the course of his providence, enable the poorest of our citizens to provide such covering for their offspring as would be sufficient for them to attend school in. In addition to the incompetency of the funds to support charity schools, and the utter impossibility of giving general, much less *universal* satisfaction, there is in the minds of the free citizens of these States, a principle of conscious independency, which revolts from the idea of being under obligations to *charity*, for the education of their children, as fully as it does to be indebted to it for the blessings of freedom and civil society. That charity schools cannot be competent to the object of making universal provision for the education of the poor, is exemplified in the city of London; where there are the most extensive institutions of this kind, that are to be found upon the face of the globe. Let us advert to facts. At the late procession of the King to St. Paul's it is said there were six thousand charity scholars mustered, doubtless the *whole* that could be collected—for we well know that absence is not dispensed with on such occasions—six thousand appears a large number—but how many times six *thousand* must remain to be brought up in ignorance among a million of inhabitants, when only six thousand are provided for—and a great proportion of these, not the poorest—for English authors will inform us that the *poor*, are not always benefited by those institutions *originally* designed for the poor.

In the small state of Connecticut, there are no *charity schools*; but there are upwards of FIVE HUNDRED FREE PUBLIC SCHOOLS. The dignity of human nature—the rights of property, and a due sense of the blessings of government and civil liberty, are no where better understood, or more extensively enjoyed than in that highly favored land of equality and freedom. CIVIS.

NEW-YORK, DECEMBER 23.

Members of Congress now in this city: *Senate*—PRESIDENT of the Senate—Mr. DALTON; Mr. JOHNSON; Mr. SCHUYLER; Mr. KING; Mr. IZARD; Mr. BUTLER.——*Representatives*—Mr. GILMAN; Mr. GERRY; Mr. LAWRANCE; Mr. BENSON; Mr. SCOTT: Mr. COLES; Mr. BROWN; Mr. GRIFFIN; Mr. HUGER; Mr. SMITH, of South-Carolina.

The public expectation begins to awaken at the approaching sessions of Congress. When we reflect on the various and difficult objects to be accomplished by our legislators, we must suppose their task is weighty and critical. The patience and candor of the people will be equal, we hope, to every reasonable allowance for any delays or errors that inevitably result from circumstances so new and embarrassed.

The tranquility and contentment that prevails among the citizens of the United States, under the operation of the national government, are a proof of their general determination to give it support. If we may judge from appearance, the various branches of the executive departments are filled with such characters, as do honor to their appointments and give general satisfaction to the people. When men of abilities and integrity are at the head of affairs, we may always expect that the government will operate, in such a manner, as to obtain popular sanction and promote the important ends of political association.

It is worthy of contemplation how rapidly the people of this country are extricating themselves from the calamities and burdens of the late war. Many towns that were laid waste by the ravages of the enemy are restored to their former size and prosperity. The progress of an industrious frugal people, towards wealth and comfort may be accelerated to such a degree as almost to elude calculation. We have many striking examples how soon the disasters of fire, and many other misfortunes may be surmounted, when once the people assume resolution, and practise industry.

The amendments to the Constitution proposed by Congress to the several States, appear to receive that cordial approbation which does honor to the candor and patriotism of the respective State Legislatures, to whom they have been submitted.—If they do not in every respect meet the ideas of those who never liked the Constitution, it ought to be remembered that they are the result of a concession on the part of the majority, who were satisfied with the system in its original form—but from the best motives were induced to acquiesce in amendments to reconcile, if possible, opposition, and to conciliate the doubting.

☞ *We are much favored by the* "Sketch on Poetry"—*want of room prevents its insertion this day; but it shall appear in our next.*

ARRIVALS.—NEW-YORK.

Saturday Schooner Sally, Patterson, Shelburne, 5 days.
Sloop Sally, Sampson, Boston, 17 days.
Monday Sloop Saratoga, Thrasher, Cape Fare, 28 days.
Sloop Polly, Bartlett, Cape Fare, 28 days.

MR. ADAMS'S LETTERS.

LETTER XXIV.

AMSTERDAM, OCT. 27, 1780.

SIR,

QUESTION twenty-seven.—*How was the situation of manufactures, manual art, and trade in general, at the beginning of this war? What change have they suffered?*"

Manufactures in general never flouriſhed in America. They were never attended to only by women and children, who could not work in the field, and by men at certain ſeaſons of the year, and at certain intervals of time when they could not be employed in the cultivation of the lands; becauſe that labor upon land, in that country, is more profitable than in manufactures. Theſe they could import and purchaſe, with the produce of their ſoil, cheaper than they could make them. The cauſe of this, is the plenty of wild land: A day's work, worth two ſhillings, upon wild land, not only produced two ſhillings in the crop, but made the land worth two ſhillings more: Whereas a day's work of the ſame price, applied to manufactures, produced only the two ſhillings.

Since the war, however, freight and inſurance have been ſo high, that manufactures have been more attended to. Manufactures of ſalt-petre, ſalt, powder, cannon, arms, have been introduced; cloathing, in wool and flax, has been made; and many other neceſſary things: But theſe, for the reaſon given before, will laſt no longer than the war, or than the hazard of their trade.

America is the country of raw materials, and of commerce enough to carry them to a good market; but Europe is the country for manufactures and commerce. Thus Europe and America will be bleſſings, to each other, if ſome malevolent policy does not fruſtrate the purpoſes of nature. I have the honor to be, &c.

JOHN ADAMS.

MR. CALKOEN.

FROM THE PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

To our BRETHREN, the CITIZENS of NEW-JERSEY.

EVERY friend of our national proſperity muſt feel himſelf intereſted in your plan of maintaining your poor, by means of manufactures. It is at once wiſe and humane. The object of the preſent little addreſs is, to recommend to you to take great care in fixing the ſeats of your ſeveral factories. Let them unite theſe three objects—1ſt. A fund of fuel that will not fail, or acceſs to it.—2d. A fund of forage, that will be equal to the ſupply of an encreaſing and accumulated population.—3d. As interior a ſituation as can be found, which poſſeſſes the firſt two requiſites, that a market may be afforded for the produce of thoſe farms, that are at preſent ſubject to a heavy expence of carting.

Let your females be taught to weave. It is more healthful than many of the ſedentary employments of their ſex, ſuch as knitting, needle-work, carding and ſpinning. Weaving a yard of jean or plain cotton ſtuff is worth 7*d.* or 8*d.* ſpecie, and a ſteady perſon may eaſily weave ſeven yards in a day: That is, 3*ſ* 6 or 4*ſ.* per day may be earned by a female weaver. A young woman that can read and write, and earn four ſhillings ſpecie a day, is well endowed. No prudent young man need be afraid to marry her: This we ought to attend to among ourſelves: In the mean time it is ſuggeſted, from our due regard to you likewiſe.

Endeavor to have a command of water. Machines that go by water may work wonders: They have enabled the Britiſh nation to advance their cotten manufactures two or three hundred per cent. in a very few years.

Look immediately to your inland navigation and main roads. Cheap carriage of raw materials, fuel and proviſions, are the greateſt of all aids to manufactures.

You have wiſely baniſhed your paper tender. Commerce, foreign and domeſtic, ſickens at the ſight of it. Since the federal conſtitution has removed all danger of our having a paper tender, our trade is advanced fifty per cent. How has this happened? Our monied people can truſt their caſh abroad, and have brought their coin into circulation. The ſame thing will happen to you in a year or two. A million of ſpecie dollars have been introduced into buſineſs in this State ſince the peace, by perſons who have come from abroad to ſettle among us. Would they have done this if we had a paper lawful tender? No. Nor will prudent foreigners ever introduce their money into the manufactures, internal trade or foreign commerce of a country, that has paper money, unleſs it be to fleece the inhabitants by profits of cent per cent.

Look well to your habits of living. Though without foreign trade, do not imported ſpirits coſt you more than all your taxes? Is this neceſſary? Could you not draw from your lands thoſe excellent and wholeſome ſubſtitutes—porter, ale, beer, metheglin and cyder.

Brethren of New-Jerſey, rouſe yourſelves. Let induſtry, economy, and the uſe of home made articles become a faſhion. They will be more honorable than purple and fine linen, and will encreaſe the power of your contry.

THE CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

December 4th, 1789.

ON THE VANITY OF YOUTHFUL HOPES.

IN life's gay morn, what vivid hues
Adorn the animating views,
By flattering fancy drawn?
No ſtorms with gloomy aſpect riſe,
To cloud the azure of the ſkies,
No miſts obſcure the dawn.

With looks invariably gay,
Young Expectation points the way
To ever bliſsful ſhades,
Where odours ſcent the breath of morn,
Where roſes bloom without a thorn,
And muſic fills the glades.

Enraptur'd with the diſtant view,
Youth thinks its fictious beauties true,
And ſprings the prize to gain;
His graſp the gay illuſion flies:
Experience thus the cheat deſcries,
And proves his hopes are vain.

The path of life tho' flowers adorn,
Yet often will the rugged thorn
Amidſt the flowers ariſe;
Expect not then on earth to ſhare
Enjoyment unallay'd by care,
But ſeek it in the ſkies.

ANECDOTE.

A CELEBRATED councellor had been laboring in a long winded ſpeeeh to the jury. The verdict being found againſt him, zounds! exclaimed he, here have I been ſpending my breath for an hour vainly endeavoring to convince twelve blockheads of a point that is as clear as demonſtration, I believe my countrymen have been inoculated for dulneſs.—That may be, ſaid the other councellor who had gained the cauſe, but you, unlike your countrymen, have it in the natural way.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

ABSTRACT *of* JOURNAL *of the* FIRST SESSION *of the* SENATE *of the* UNITED STATES.

THURSDAY, July 30.

PROCEEDED to a third reading of the bill, entitled, "An act for ſettling the accounts between the United States and individual States," and, Reſolved that the Senate do concur therein; and the Secretary notified the Houſe of Repreſentatives accordingly.

FRIDAY, July 31.

Proceeded to a third reading of the bill, entitled, "An act to eſtabliſh the Treaſury Department."

On the queſtion, ſhall the words, "And an aſſiſtant to the Secretary of the Treaſury," at the end of the firſt paragraph, be ſtricken out? Paſſed in the negative.

On motion to ſtrike out the words "Secretary of the Treaſury," and inſert, "Three Superintendants of the Treaſury," it paſſed in the negative: And on the queſtion upon the bill, Reſolved, That the Senate do concur therein with amendments.

The Secretary carried the bill, entitled "An act to eſtabliſh the Treaſury Department," to the Houſe of Repreſentatives, concurred in with Amendments.

Alſo the concurrence of the Senate in the reſolve of the 31ſt July, and the appointment of Mr. Wingate a ſtanding committee, jointly with the committee of the Houſe to examine and preſent the enrolled bills that may paſs the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives from time to time.

MONDAY, Auguſt 3.

The bill, entitled, "An act for the eſtabliſhment and ſupport of light-houſes, beacons and buoys," concurred in with amendments, was carried to the Houſe of Repreſentatives by the Secretary.

TUESDAY, Auguſt 4.

Proceeded to a third reading a bill, entitled, "An act to eſtabliſh an Executive Department, to be denominated the Department of War".

On motion to ſtrike out theſe words—in line 6th and 7th, "And Naval," "Ships," "Or naval affairs;" Paſſed in the negative.

On motion to ſtrike out the words—line 14th, "And who, whenever the ſaid principal officer ſhall be removed from office by the Preſident of the United States;"

And the yeas and nays being required by one fifth of the Senators preſent, the determination was as follows:

YEAS. Mr. Butler, Mr. Few, Mr. Gunn, Mr. Grayſon, Mr. Johnſon, Mr. Izard, Mr. Langdon, Mr. Lee, Mr. Wingate. 9.

NAYS. Mr. Carroll, Mr. Dalton, Mr. Ellſworth, Mr. Elmer, Mr. Henry, Mr. King, Mr. Morris, Mr. Read, Mr. Schuyler, Mr. Strong. 10.

So the queſtion was loſt, and the words propoſed to be ſtruck out, were retained; and upon the queſtion on the bill,

Reſolved, That the Senate do concur therein with amendments:

Which bill, with the amendments was carried to the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

Proceeded to the third reading of a bill, entitled, "An act to provide for the government of the territory north-weſt of the River Ohio."

On motion to inſert theſe words after the word "Preſident,", in the laſt line of the ſecond ſection, "By and with the conſent of the Senate;"

And the yeas and nays being required by one fifth of the Senators preſent, the determination was as follows:

YEAS. Mr. Butler, Mr. Few, Mr. Gunn, Mr. Grayſon, Mr. Johnſon, Mr. Izard, Mr. Langdon, Mr. Wingate. 8.

NAYS. Mr. Carroll, Mr. Dalton, Mr. Ellſworth, Mr. Elmer, Mr. Henry, Mr. King, Mr. Morris, Mr. Read, Mr. Schuyler, Mr. Strong. 10.

So it paſſed in the negative;—And on the queſtion upon the bill, as it was,

Reſolved, to concur therein with amendments:

Which bill, with the amendments, was carried to the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

A meſſage from the Houſe of Repreſentatives, by Mr. Beckley; who brought up a bill, entitled, "An act for making compenſation to the Preſident and Vice Preſident of the United States," and deſired the concurrence of the Senate therein;—

Informed the Senate that the Houſe had agreed to the amendments on the bill, entitled, "An act for the eſtabliſhment and ſupport of light-houſes, beacons, and buoys"—

Brought up the acceptance, by the Houſe of Repreſentatives, of a report of a joint committee upon the mode of preſenting addreſſes, the enrollment of bills, &c.—

Together with the appointment of Mr. Wadſworth, Mr. Carroll, and Mr. Hartley, a committee, to join with a Committee of the Senate, to be appointed for the purpoſe "To conſider of and report, when it will be convenient and proper that an adjournment of the preſent ſeſſion of Congreſs ſhould take place; and to conſider and report ſuch buſineſs, now before Congreſs, neceſſary to be finiſhed before the adjournment, and ſuch as may be conveniently poſtponed to the next ſeſſions; and alſo conſider and report ſuch matters now before Congreſs, but which it will be neceſſary ſhould be conſidered and determined by Congreſs, before an adjournment.

WEDNESDAY, Auguſt 5.

Proceeded to a firſt reading of a bill, entitled, "An act for allowing a compenſation to the Preſident and Vice Preſident of the United States," and aſſigned to-morrow for a ſecond reading.

Appointed Mr. Strong, Mr. Ellſworth, and Mr. Carroll, a committee, jointly with the committee of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, to that purpoſe appointed, to conſider what buſineſs is neceſſary to be acted upon prior to an adjonrnment, and to report a proper time at which an adjournment ſhall take place, agreeably to a propoſition from the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the 4th of Auguſt.

WEDNESDAY, Auguſt 5.

Mr. Butler, in behalf of the committee to whom it was referred to arrange and bring forward a ſyſtem to regulate trade and intercourſe between the United States, and the territory of other powers in North-America and the Weſt-Indies"—

Reported, That it will be expedient to paſs a law for impoſing an increaſed duty of tonnage, for a limited time, on all foreign ſhips and other veſſels that ſhall load in the United States with the produce of the ſame, to any port or place in America whereto the veſſels of the United States are not permitted to carry their own produce; but ſuch a law being of the nature of a revenue law, your committee conceive, that the originating a bill for that purpoſe, is, by the Conſtitution, excluſively placed in the Houſe of Repreſentatives—

Your Committee beg leave further to report, as their opinion, that it will be expedient to direct a bill to be brought in, for impoſing ſimilar reſtraints upon the trade of the European ſettlements in America with the United States, that are impoſed on the trade of the United States with thoſe ſettlements.

Reſolved, That the firſt clauſe of this report be accepted, and that the remainder of the report be recommitted, and that it be an inſtruction to the Committee, in caſe it ſhall be their opinion that a legiſlative proviſion ought to be made on the ſubject of the commitment, to report a bill for that purpoſe—And that Mr. Ellſworth, Mr. King, and Mr. Read be added to the committee.

Adjourned, *(To be continued.)*

ADVERTISEMENT.

EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNAL OF THE OHIO COMPANY.

WHEREAS, in the opinion of the Agents, it is very much for the intereſt of the proprietors at large, that all the lands of the purchaſe ſhould be divided and allotted as immediately as may be—And in order to accommodate them generally, by the option of claſſing as they may think proper, and drawing their rights or ſhares (where they may poſſeſs more than one) either together in contiguity, or by detaching and annexing them to diſtinct claſſes or diviſions (at their own election) to give them the greater chance for variety in ſoil and ſituation—It is unanimouſly reſolved, That as ſoon as the exploring committee ſhall have appropriated the lands for donation ſettlements, in quantity ſufficient for all the proprietors, WINTHROP SARGENT, JOSEPH GILLMAN, and RETURN J. MEIGS, Eſquires, who are hereby appointed a committee for that purpoſe, ſhall immediately make out, upon a large ſcale, a complete map or plan of the whole purchaſe from the beſt information, which they may be *then* able to obtain, expreſſing all the lands of the eight acre, three acre, city lots and common, one hundred and ſixty acre, and donation lots, the reſerved lots of Congreſs, ſchool lots, and lots appropriated for religious purpoſes—alſo, the two townſhips given by Congreſs for an univerſity, and the towns or ſituations for towns to be reſerved by the company for a future allotment.—*That*, all the reſiduary lands ſhall be, by them, the ſaid committee of three, divided and numbered upon paper, into forty equal grand diviſions of twenty-five ſhares each, as like in quality as may be: That each grand diviſion be divided into five ſub-diviſions of five ſhares each, and each ſub-diviſion into ſections of ſingle ſhares:—That as ſoon as the map or plan is completed, the agents will form or claſs their ſubſcribers (who ſhall not previouſly claſs themſelves) by ſections or ſingle ſhares, into ſub-diviſions of five, and grand diviſions of twenty-five, and immediately proceed to drawing by lot for ſaid lands; by grand diviſions, ſub-diviſions and ſections: That in all draughts of ſub-diviſions (into ſections) which may be made up of proprietors, holding four, three, or two and ſingle ſhares, it ſhall be the uſage for the greateſt proprietor, or holder of the greateſt number of ſhares, to take his lands in contiguity, by lot, either in the ſouthern or northern part of the ſub-diviſion, where they ſhall be numbered from north to ſouth, and in the weſtern or eaſtern (by lot alſo) where they may be numbered from weſt to eaſt; and where ſub-diviſions may be made up of two proprietors of two ſhares each, and one of one ſhare, the two greateſt proprietors ſhall receive their ſections, by lot, either in the ſouthern or weſtern part of the ſub-diviſion. *Reſolved*, That the before named committee, be directed to prepare the names and numbers, and make all the neceſſary arrangements for the intended draught: That previous to the drawing for this ultimate grand diviſion of lands, there ſhall be returns of the proprietors, as they may be claſſed by the agents (or otherwiſe) lodged in the Secretary's office, and it is recommended in all caſes to conſult the inclinations and intereſts of the proprietors in the order of claſſing.

Reſolved, That the agents will give public notice of the time and place of drawing, and that there be two perſons no ways intereſted in the draughts, who ſhall be ſworn to the faithfully drawing out the names and numbers from the boxes, and who alone ſhall be employed in this buſineſs for the draught of grand diviſions, ſub-diviſions, and ſections.

Reſolved, That the Secretary cauſe the foregoing reſolutions to be publiſhed in the newſpapers of New-York, and the New-England States; to the end that the proprietors at large may have the option of claſſing themſelves as they may think proper: And they are hereby requeſted ſo to do, and to expreſs themſelves upon *this ſubject*, either to their reſpective agents, or by information in writing addreſſed to, and to be lodged with the Secretary, at his office in the city of Marietta, previous to the firſt Monday of March, 1790—Upon which day it is expected the diviſion will take place.

WINTHROP SARGENT,
Secretary to the Ohio Company.

Marietta, 3d November, 1789.

☞ *MR. ADAMS's LETTERS which have appeared in the Gazette, are part of a ſeries, 26 in number, wrote by his Excellency in Holland—the whole are publiſhed in a pamphlet of 64 pages, which is to be ſold by Meſſrs.* Berry & Rogers, *Hanover-Square, Mr.* Robert Hodge, *Queen-Street, and by the Editor hereof.*

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